

# P U F

Some unhatch'd practice  
Hath puddled his clear spirit; and, in such cases,  
Men's natures wrangle with inferior things,  
Though great ones are their object. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
His beard they fing'd off with brand of fire,  
And ever as it blaz'd, they threw on him  
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair. *Shakesp.*  
The noblest blood of Africk  
Runs in my veins, a purer stream than thine;  
For, though derived from the same source, thy current  
Is pudd'd and defil'd with tyranny. *Dryden.*  
**P U D D L E**. *adj.* [from puddle.] Muddy; dirty; miry.  
Limy, or thick puddly water killeth them. *Carew.*  
**P U D D O C K** or **P U R R O C K**. *n. f.* [for puddock or parrock.] A provin-  
cial word for a small inclosure. *Diët.*  
**P U D E N C Y**. *n. f.* [pudens, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness.  
A pudency to rosy, the sweet view on't  
Might well have warm'd old Saturn. *Shakesp.*  
**P U D I C I T Y**. *n. f.* [pudicitia, Fr. from pudicitia, Lat.] Modesty;  
chastity. *Diët.*  
**P U E F F E L L O W**. *n. f.* A partner.  
This carnal cur  
Preys on the ill of his mother's body;  
And makes her puffed up with others' moan. *Shakesp.*  
**P U E R I L E**. *adj.* [puerile, Fr. puerilis, Lat.] Childish; boyish.  
I looked upon the mansion with a veneration mixt with a  
pleasure, that represented her to me in those puerile amuse-  
ments. *Pope.*  
**P U E R I L I T Y**. *n. f.* [puerilitas, Fr. from puerilitas, Lat.] Child-  
ishness; boyishness.  
A reserve of puerility not shaken off from school. *Brown.*  
Some men imagining themselves possessed with a divine  
fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which are only puerili-  
ties. *Dryden's Dufresney.*  
**P U E T**. *n. f.* A kind of water fowl.  
Among the first fort are coots, fanderlings and pueets. *Car.*  
The fish have enemies enough; as otters, the cormorant  
and the puet. *Walton's Angler.*  
**P U F F**. *n. f.* [puff, Dutch, a blast which swells the cheeks.]  
1. A quick blast with the mouth.  
In garret vile, he with a warming puff  
Regales chill'd fingers. *Philips.*  
2. A small blast of wind.  
The Rosemary, in the days of Henry VII. with a sudden  
puff of wind stooped her side, and took in water at her ports  
in such abundance, as that she instantly sunk. *Raleigh.*  
The naked breathless body lies,  
To every puff of wind a slave.  
At the beck of every wave,  
That once perhaps was fair, rich, stout and wise. *Flatman.*  
A puff of wind blows off cap and wig. *L'Estrange.*  
There fierce winds o'er dusky vallies blow,  
Whose every puff bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*  
Whose d the self-discover'd infant lay,  
Expos'd the muftrum. *Ainsworth.*  
3. A muftrum.  
4. Any thing light and porous: as, puff paste.  
5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair.  
To PUFF. *v. n.* [puffen, Dutch.]  
1. To puff the cheeks with wind.  
2. To blow with a quick blast.  
Wherefore do you follow her,  
Like foggy South puffing with wind and rain. *Shakesp.*  
Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,  
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakesp.*  
3. To blow with foamfulness.  
Some puff at these instances, as being such as were under  
a different economy of religion, and consequently not di-  
rectly pertinent to ours. *South's Sermons.*  
It is really to defy heaven, to puff at damnation, and bid  
omnipotence do its worst. *South.*  
4. To breathe thick and hard.  
Seld's down flamins  
Do press among the popular throngs, and puff  
To win a vulgar station. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
The ass comes back again, puffing and blowing, from the  
chaise. *L'Estrange.*  
A true son of the church  
Came puffing with his greasy bald-pate choir,  
And fumbling o'er his beads. *Dryden.*  
5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agita-  
tion.  
More unconstant than the wind, who woes  
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the North,  
And, being anger'd, puff away from thence,  
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South. *Shakesp.*  
Then came brave glory puffing by  
In filks that whistled, who but he?  
He scarce allow'd me half an eye. *Herbert.*  
6. To young; younger; later in time.  
A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the detona-  
tion be quite ended; unless the puffing matter blow the coal  
out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

# P U I

To PUFF. *v. a.*  
1. To swell as with wind.  
Let him fall by his own greatness;  
And puff him up with glory, till it swell  
And break him. *Denham's Sophy.*  
Flattering of others, and boasting of ourselves, may be  
referred to lying; the one to please others, and puff them up  
with self-conceit; the other to gain more honour than is due  
to ourselves. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind.  
I have seen the cannon,  
When it has blown his ranks into the air,  
And from his arm puff'd his own brother. *Shakesp.*  
Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds,  
Rage like an angry boar chafed with sweat? *Shakesp.*  
Th' unerring gun by certain signs declares,  
When the South projects a stormy day,  
And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away.  
Dryden's *Virgil's Georgics.*  
Why must the winds all hold their tongue?  
If they a little breath should raise,  
Would that have spoil'd the poet's song,  
Or puff'd away the monarch's praise?  
I have been endeavouring very busily to raise a friendship,  
which the first breath of any ill-natured by-flander could  
puff away. *Pope.*  
3. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully.  
When she dances in the wind,  
And shakes her wings, and will not stay,  
I puff the prostitute away;  
The little or the much she gave is quietly resign'd. *Dryd.*  
4. To swell or blow up with praise.  
The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels of juris-  
diction, being truly parasitic curia, in puffing a court up beyond  
her bounds for their own advantage. *Bacon.*  
5. To swell or elate with pride.  
His look like a cockcomb up puff'd with pride. *Tupper.*  
This army, led by a tender prince,  
Whole spirit with divine ambition puff'd,  
Makes mouths at the invisible event. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
Think not of men above that which is written, that no  
one of you be puff'd up one against another. *1 Cor. iv. 6.*  
Did not your honour, but their own advance. *Dryden.*  
Who stands safest, tell me, is it he  
That spreads and swells in puff'd posterity?  
The Phœacians were to puff'd up with their constant fel-  
icity, that they thought nothing impossible. *Brown.*  
**P U F F E R**. *n. f.* [from puff.] One that puffs.  
**P U F F I N**. *n. f.* [puffin, Italian.]  
1. A water fowl.  
Among the first fort, we reckon the dipchick, murre,  
creyfers, curlews and puffins. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
2. A kind of fish.  
3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.  
**P U F F I N G A P P L E**. *n. f.* A fort of apple. *Ainsworth.*  
**P U F F I N G L Y**. *adv.* [from puffing.]  
1. Tumidly; with swell.  
2. With shortness of breath.  
**P U F F Y**. *adj.* [from puff.]  
1. Windy; flatulent.  
Emphysema is a light puffy tumour, easily yielding to the  
pressure of your fingers, and arising again in the infant you  
take them off. *Wise's Surgery.*  
2. Tumid; turgid.  
An unjudicious poet, who aims at loftiness, runs easily  
into the swelling puffy stile, because it looks like greatness. *Dryden.*  
**P U G**. *n. f.* [puga, Saxon, a girl. Skinner.] A kind name of a  
monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.  
Upon setting him down, and calling him pug, I found him  
to be her favourite monkey. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**P U G G E R E D**. *adj.* [perhaps for pucker'd.] Crowded; compli-  
cated. I never found this word in any other passage.  
Nor are we to cavil at the red puggered attire of the turkey,  
and the long excrecence that hangs down over his bill, when  
he swells with pride. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
**P U G H**. *interj.* [corrupted from puff, or borrowed from the found.]  
A word of contempt.  
**P U G I L**. *n. f.* [pugile, Fr.] What is taken up between the  
thumb and two first fingers.  
Take violets, and infuse a good pugil of them in a quart  
of vinegar. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**P U G N A C I O U S**. *adj.* [pugnax, Lat.] Inclination to fight; quar-  
relsome; fighting.  
**P U G N A C I T Y**. *n. f.* [from pugnax, Lat.] Quarrelsome-  
ness; inclination to fight.  
**P U I S N E**. *adj.* [puis nê, French.] It is commonly spoken and  
written *puis*. See **P O N Y**.  
1. Young; younger; later in time.  
When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant, a *puisne*  
judge, who hath approved himself deserving, should be pre-  
ferred. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

# P U L

If he undergo any alteration, it must be in time, or of a  
pulsive date to eternity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
2. Petty; inconsiderable; small.  
A pulsive iller, that spins his horse but one side, breaks his  
flax like a noble goose. *Shakesp. As You Like it.*  
**P U L S A N C E**. *n. f.* [pulsance, Fr.] Power; strength; force.  
The chariots were drawn not by the strength of horses,  
but by the pulsance of men. *Destruction of Troy.*  
Grandfines, babies and old women;  
Or past, or not arriv'd to, pith and pulsance. *Shakesp.*  
Look with forehead bold and big enough  
Upon the pow'r and pulsance of the king. *Shakesp.*  
Our pulsance is our own; our own right hand  
Shall teach us highest deeds. *Milton.*  
**P U I S S A N T**. *adj.* [puissant, Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible.  
The queen is coming with a puissant host. *Shakesp.*  
Told the most piteous tale of Lear  
That ever ear receiv'd; which in recounting  
His grief grew puissant, and the strings of life  
Began to crack. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
For pity renown'd and puissant deeds. *Milton.*  
The climate of Syria, the far distance from the strength of  
Christendom, and the near neighbourhood of those that were  
most puissant among the Mahometans, caused that famous en-  
terprise, after a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite  
abandoned. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
**P U I S S A N T L Y**. *adv.* [from puissant.] Powerfully; forcibly.  
**P U K E**. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.] Vomit; medicine  
causing vomit.  
**T O P U K E**. *v. n.* To spew; to vomit.  
The infant  
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shakesp.*  
**P U K E R**. *n. f.* [from puke.] Medicine causing a vomit.  
The puker rules,  
The sweetest salafra are added too. *Corib.*  
**P U L C H R I T U D E**. *n. f.* [pulchritudo, Lat.] Beauty; grace;  
handfomeness; quality opposite to deformity.  
Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals, wherein  
there is an approved pulchritude. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Pulchritude is conveyed by the outward senses unto the soul,  
but a more intellectual faculty is that which relishes it. *More.*  
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness  
of what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*  
That there is a great pulchritude and comeliness of propor-  
tion in the leaves, flowers and fruits of plants, is attested by  
the general verdict of mankind. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**T O P U L E**. *v. n.* [puler, Fr.]  
1. To cry like a chicken.  
Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or  
pulings; let the music likewise be sharp and loud. *Bacon.*  
2. To whine; to cry; to whimper.  
To speak puling like a beggar at Hallom's. *Shakesp.*  
To have a wretched puling fool,  
A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender,  
To answer, I'll not wed. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
Weak puling things unable to sustain  
Their share of labour, and their bread to gain. *Dryden.*  
When ice covered the water, the child bathed his legs; a  
nd when he began this custom, was puling and tender. *Locke.*  
This puling whining harlot rules his reason,  
And prompts his zeal for Edward's bastard brood. *Rosce.*  
**P U L I C K**. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
**P U L C O S E**. *adj.* [pulcosus, pulex, Latin.] Abounding with  
fleas. *Diët.*  
**P U L I O L**. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
**T O P U L L**. *v. a.* [pullian, Saxon.]  
1. To draw violently towards one.  
What they seem to offer us with the one hand, the fame  
with the other they pull back. *Hooker.*  
He put forth his hand, and pulled the dove in. *Gen. viii. o.*  
His hand which he put forth dried up, so that he could not  
pull it in again. *1 Kings xiii. 4.*  
Pull them out like sheep for the slaughter, and prepare them  
for the day of slaughter. *Jer. vii. 11.*  
They pulled away the shoulder and stopped their ears. *Zech.*  
Ill fortune never crushed that man, whom good fortune  
deceived not; I therefore have counsel'd my friends to place  
all things the gave them to, as the might take them from  
them, not pull them. *Benj. Johnson's Discovery.*  
2. To draw forcibly.  
He was not so desirous of wars, as without just cause of  
his own to pull them upon him. *Hayward.*  
A boy came in great hurry to pull off my boots. *Swift.*  
3. To pluck; to gather.  
When bounteous Autumn rears his head,  
He joys to pull the ripen'd pear. *Dryden.*  
Flax pulled in the bloom, will be whiter and stronger than  
if let stand till the seed is ripe. *Mortimer.*  
4. To tear; to rend.  
He hath turned aside my ways, and pulled me in pieces;  
he hath made me desolate. *Lam. iii. 2.*

# P U L

Ye pull off the robe with the garment from them that pass  
by securely. *Mic. ii. 8.*  
I rent my cloaths, and pulled off the hair from off my  
head. *Ezra. viii. 71.*  
5. **T O P U L L** down. To subvert; to demolish.  
Although it was judg'd in form of a statute, that he should  
be banished, and his whole estate confiscated, and his houses  
pulled down, yet his case even then had no great blot of ig-  
nomy. *Bacon.*  
In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is far easier to  
pull down than build up; for that structure, which was above  
ten summers a building, and that by no mean artists, was  
destroyed in a moment. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*  
When God is said to build or pull down, 'tis not to be un-  
derstood of an house; God builds and unbuids worlds. *Burn.*  
6. **T O P U L L** down. To degrade.  
He begs the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel,  
To raise the wretched, and pull down the proud. *Recom.*  
What title has this queen but lawless force?  
And force must pull her down. *Dryden.*  
7. **T O P U L L** up. To extirpate; to eradicate.  
What censure, doubting thus of innate principles, I may  
deserve from men, who will be apt to call it pulling up the old  
foundations of knowledge, I cannot tell; I persuade myself,  
that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, lays  
those foundations surer. *Locke.*  
**P U L L**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of pulling; pluck.  
This wrestling pull between Corineus and Gogmagog is  
reported to have befallen at Dover. *Carew.*  
Duke of Glo'ster, scarce himself,  
That bears to shew'd a main; two pulls at once; *Shakesp.*  
His lady banish'd, and a limb lost off.  
I awaked with a violent pull upon the ring, which was  
fastened at the top of my box. *Guliver's Travels.*  
**P U L L E R**. *n. f.* [from pull.] One that pulls.  
Shameless Warwick, peace?  
Proud setter up and puller down of kings. *Shakesp.*  
**P U L L E N**. *n. f.* [pullain, old Fr.] Poultry. *Bailey.*  
**P U L L E T**. *n. f.* [poulet, Fr.] A young hen.  
Brew me a pottle of sack finely.  
—With eggs, Sir?  
—Simple of itself, I'll no pullet sperm in my brewage. *Sha.*  
I felt a hard tumour on the right side, the bigness of a  
pullet's egg. *Wise's Surgery.*  
They died not because the pullets would not feed, but be-  
cause the devil forelaw their death, he contrived that abstin-  
ence in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**P U L L E Y**. *n. f.* [poullie, Fr.] A small wheel turning on a pivot,  
with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.  
Nine hundred of the strongest men were employed to draw  
up these cords by many pulleys fastened on the poles, and, in  
three hours, I was raised and hung into the engine. *Guliver.*  
Here pulleys make the pond'rous oak ascend. *Gay.*  
**T O P U L L U L A T E**. *v. n.* [pullulus, Lat. pullulus, Fr.] To ge-  
minate; to bud.  
**P U L M O N A R Y**. *adj.* [from pulmo, Lat.] Belonging to the  
lungs.  
The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but small  
in respect of that of the heart. *Arbutnot.*  
Cold air, by its immediate contact with the surface of the  
lungs, is capable of producing defluxions upon the lungs, ul-  
cerations, and all sorts of pulmonick consumptions. *Arbutnot.*  
**P U L M O N A R Y**. *n. f.* [pulmonaire, Fr.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsf.*  
**P U L M O N I C K**. *adj.* [pulmo, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.  
An ulcer of the lungs may be a cause of pulmonick consump-  
tion, or consumption of the lungs. *Harvey.*  
**P U L P**. *n. f.* [pulpa, Lat. pulpe, Fr.]  
1. Any soft mass.  
The jaw bones have no marrow fever'd, but a little pulp  
of marrow diffused. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. The soft part of fruit; the part of fruit distinct from the seeds  
and rind.  
The favoury pulp they chew, and in the rind,  
Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream. *Milton.*  
Besides this use of the pulp or pericarpium for the guard of  
the seed, it serves also by a secondary intention for the suste-  
nance of man and other animals. *Ray.*  
The grub  
Oft unobliv'd invades the vital core,  
Pernicious tenant, and her secret cave  
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp  
Of aleis. *Philips.*  
**P U L P I T**. *n. f.* [pulpitum, Lat. pulpitre, pulpitre, Fr.]  
1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands.  
Produce his body to the market-place,  
And in the pulpit, as becomes a friend,  
Speak in the order of his funeral. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*  
2. The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pro-  
nounced; distinct from the lower desk where prayers are read.  
We see on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded,  
yet it ought not to be an argument against the art, any more  
than the impieties of the pulpit in the late rebellion. *Dryden.*  
Sir